



REV. CHARLES COPPENS, S. J., OF THE FACULTY OF CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, WHO CELEBRATED HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE IN THE PRIESTHOOD LAST MONDAY.

Recalls Chicago's Infancy

IN RESPONSE to an invitation of Chicago's centennial jubilee committee Mrs. W. W. Gordon, granddaughter of John Kinzie, the first settler in Chicago, arrived in this city last Friday.

Mrs. Gordon was Eleanor Kinzie, daughter of John H. Kinzie, and is the wife of General William W. Gordon of Savannah, Ga., who saw service in the war of the rebellion and the Spanish-American war. General Gordon accompanies his wife on her trip north.

Although Mrs. Gordon comes of a family so closely identified with Chicago's early history, most of her life has been passed in the east and south. While a schoolgirl at Miss Ely's academy in New Haven, Conn., she met "White" Gordon of Savannah, then a student at Yale college. There the courtship began, to be continued later in Chicago, where Miss Eleanor Kinzie was a belle.

The wedding took place in Chicago, and the newly married couple went to Savannah to live. Mr. Gordon was engaged in the cotton export trade, which he necessarily gave up when the civil war broke out. He entered the confederate service and rose to the rank of brigadier general. During the Spanish-American war President McKinley gave him the same rank in the United States volunteers, and he was one of the

commissioners who received the surrender of the island of Porto Rico.

Mrs. Gordon has been a leader in southern society and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She gave convincing evidence of her patriotism in the Spanish war, as the soldiers of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana regiment can testify. When a sick train of this regiment passed through Savannah on its way north the granddaughter of John Kinzie changed to enter one of the cars.

Struck by the lack of doctors, medicines and comforts, she immediately applied herself nurse to the helpless invalids and accompanied them on their journey. Ice, fresh food and other necessities were secured through Mrs. Gordon's efforts, and the body of one friendless lad who died on the train was sent to her own home for burial. Later in the war she extemporized a hospital on her husband's farm, where eighty-six sick soldiers were nursed back to health.

Mrs. Gordon's last visit to Chicago was made during the World's fair, when she came as a guest of the exposition. She has many relatives there.

Mrs. Gordon retains clear recollections of early Chicago events.

Last "Terra Incognita"

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his friends, "is nothing when compared with that which remains undiscovered in those regions. They are an inexhaustible mine for the botanist, the zoologist and the anthropologist."

The great republic of Brazil, with its area of nearly 3,300,000 of square miles—almost as big as that of the United States—is largely unexplored. Its very boundary line is in dispute with most of the ten neighboring republics and colonies.

The vast valley of the Amazon and its affluents, as well as those of many other great Brazilian rivers, are practically unknown. In the Royal Geographical society's rooms in London there is a series of outline maps showing the unexplored and explored parts of the world. The former are black and the latter white. These maps represent the central part of South America as the least known section of any continent. A big black blotch indicates the Amazon river basin. Narrow, white lines

run through it here and there, showing where explorers have journeyed up the rivers. They have not been able to penetrate overland to any considerable distance and discover the mysteries of over 1,000,000 square miles of jungle and mountain.

Who can tell what secrets the untrodden forests hold? There is room in them for half a dozen Inca empires. There may be new beasts, like the okapi recently discovered by Sir Harry Johnston in Central Africa, and the great sloth found by Mr. Hesketh Prichard in Tierra del Fuego the other day. Certainly there is boundless wealth in minerals and forest products when once the country is opened up and developed.

This is proved by the experiences of one of the best and bravest of all South American explorers—the Colombian general, Don Rafael Reyes. Speaking to an assembly of South American geographers in the City of Mexico recently, he said:

"In the extended forests in which cannibal savages were wandering when my brothers and I made our explorations, only



HON. CHURCH HOWE IN HIS OFFICE AT SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND—HE HAS RECENTLY BEEN CHANGED TO BE CONSUL GENERAL AT ANTWERP.



Kendall Young.



Jane Young.

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a few years ago, there exists today an important commerce of some tens of millions of dollars and towns of thousands of inhabitants have been established."

Reyes has never been a spectacular explorer. He has worked for the good of his country and science, not for fame. His explorations extended over a long period of years and were made in conjunction with his brothers, Don Nestor and Don Henry Reyes. They covered the immense territories which are watered by the Amazon and the Parana and their tributaries.

The three brothers succeeded in their main enterprise—to discover a waterway navigable for steamers from Colombia to the Amazon and they also found many unknown tribes of Indians. But they paid dearly for their heroism. Don Henry died of malignant fever while exploring the Yabari river. Don Nestor, lost in the forest of Putumayo, was captured and devoured by cannibals. Don Rafael spent his fortune and ruined his health. Few explorers have suffered more than he; few have given a finer example of long-sustained courage and devotion to his task; yet he is unknown save to a small circle of South American geographers, who hold him in the highest honor.

Don Rafael met President Roosevelt in Washington recently and the latter said to him, speaking of Central South America: "That region is a new world, destined for the progress and the welfare of humanity."

There is much to be done before the country is even properly explored, to say nothing of its being commercially developed. The proposed inter-continental railway, which is to unite all the existing systems on the American continent, will doubtless have a powerful civilizing tendency. Already the surveyors for that road are throwing light on many dark corners of South America and when their work is finished and every branch of the line is in working order the unexplored section of the country will be much circumscribed.

Reviving River Boating

If the brethren keep pushing and faint not, the Mississippi river traffic of the old days is bound to be restored. It is now gaining every day. The entry of St. Paul, the largest steamer ever run on the upper Mississippi, into service last week is followed this week by St. Louis, the first steamboat to carry passengers through from St. Louis to New Orleans in years. When these experimental voyages prove successful not many months will pass before new and larger boats will be built and fitted up to carry a class of travelers who



MAJOR JERAULD A. OLMSTEAD, U. S. A. (RETIRED), WHO WILL INSTRUCT THE IOWA NATIONAL GUARD.

demand luxurious accommodations. These boats must, however, guarantee safety. One burning or sinking of a river boat is a disaster that will overcome all the good missionary work of a year. There are too many rickety old boats on the river. They will have to be superseded by new and safe vessels which will make passenger traffic as secure as it is on the lakes, and there is too much changing of names of boats with bad reputations.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Causes of Death

J. K. Gore presented tables to the recent congress of actuaries showing that since 1871 deaths from heart disease have increased from 7.96 per 10,000 in the cities of America to 12.73; apoplexy has risen from 3.41 per 10,000 to 5.82; liver troubles have decreased from 3.14 per 10,000 to 2.61; paralysis has slightly decreased, while cancer has increased from 3.44 per 10,000 to 5.56. Suicides have increased from .91 per 10,000 deaths to 1.70 in 1900. Deaths from bronchitis are about stationary, as compared with 1871; typhoid fever has been reduced from 4.50 per 10,000 to 2.86, and phthisis from 32.49 to 19.16. Deaths from pneumonia have shown the heaviest increase—22.46, as compared with 14.60 thirty years ago.—Public Opinion.